

WEDNERDAY, JUNE 20, 1006.

Egegent at the Post ciffen at Sew York an Second Cines Stail Statter.

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Benator Bacon on Nation and State.

Senator Augustus OCTAVIUS BACON

of Georgia addressed his colleagues on June 13 and June 15 in opposition to the House bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, a measure of considerable importance to the residents of New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. BACON did not dispute the commercial possibilities of the proposed waterway or its probable value to manufacturers, merchants and the public. Great benefits, he admitted, might result from its construction, but this, in his opinion, did not justify the granting of a Federal charter to a private corporation that might be organized under the laws of the States in which its property was to be situated. Mr. Bacon said:

" I know. Mr. President, that it is now the vogue to look askance at any suggestion that there is any function which the Federal Government should not perform, and to look with still more disfavor upon the suggestion that there is any remaining function which ought to belong to a State and to be exercised solely by a State, and upon the exereise of which the Federal Government should not intrude. And yet we are here as representatives of States, and we of all officials in the Government of the United States ought to be jealous that the functions which do properly belong to a State should be exercised by a State and not be usurped or exer cised by the general Government. . . .

"The dual capacity of this Government is its most distinctive and its most valuable feature, and the larger the country grows, the more numerous the States, the more important becomes the pres ervation of that feature, because where the general Government legislates, it legislates for the entire country, and legislation which may suit one part of the country does not suit another, and for that reason, and out of it, grows the great demand and necessity and importance of local government for local affairs, and the great importance that the Federal Government should confine itself to the functions the necessity for which called it into

dency and practice to devolve in great degree upon the Federal Government the functions which have heretofore been exercised by the States. There is scarcely a public need but that to satisfy it in some shape recourse is had to Congressional or Executive action. Conceding that much of this eneroachment is due to the increasing business of the country and the increasing intimacy of the business relations between the people of the differ ent States, and cannot be avoided, the fact of such tendency in cases which cannot well be resisted makes it all the more important that the legitimate functions of the States should not be invaded or infringed upon in cases where no public interest requires that Congress should do so.

The particular bill which moved Mr. BACON to this dissertation on the powers and duties of the Federal and State Governments received the active support of men entirely disinterested and indisposed to despoil the individual States of their powers or to relieve them of their duties. Undoubtedly their attitude toward the measure was inspired by the most admirable motives. Yet Mr. BACON was thoroughly justified in opposing it on the grounds he described, and the conditions which he mentioned are worthy of the serious consideration of all lawmakers.

Busy United States.

Whatever the cause, be it the development of natural resources, as some argue, or the unrevised tariff, as others maintain, or a combination of both, there is plenty of work for willing hands in these United States: gangs under sharp eyed bosses in the railroad cuts, bending hoers cultivating truck gardens, swarms of men on the public works, drain diggers and house builders uncountable in city and suburbs, and a great host of breadwinners planting and gathering the crops on more farms than the census bureau can keep track

of without working overtime. From the prolific West comes the cry that more laborers are needed in the harvest fields. Kansas alone wants 25,000, and complains that the railroads are monopolizing the aliens with whom each incoming ship is loaded. The wheat fields offer two dollars a day, and the deficiency grows and grows while the farmers wring their hands and swear. There are stories of carriages at the railroad stations to carry off strangers who are looking for work. All the comforts of home are promised them if they will come quick. The new automobile is pressed into service, and tempting bills of fare-fried chicken on Sunday, ice cream for dessert and other fixings-are presented to clinch the

bargain. There must be housing and food for all, though the exposers rave and the investigators appall and the reformers wail. With plenty to do and abundance to eat and the stocking full of savings, let those despair who will; the country swings on in its orbit triumphant and contented. Even the muck rakers thrive and the pessimists have rosy gills.

Horses and Other Benefactors of

Humanity. From the White Mountains blows this grateful breeze of curious consideration: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One column and a half with display head on the 'demise' of Sysonby, the racehorse. Possibly a 'stick' of type on the death of some man or woman who

C. C. WIGGIN. "NOBTH CONWAY, N. H., June 18."

benefited bumanity while alive.

Why? Well, why are men, women and newspapers interested in so many things, the evil and the good, "whatever men do"? Let us hope and believe that most people, or the majority of people,

that dying is not all they have the skill | masters of their country. to do. No deuma and teumpata, no majority that go to join the majority. The mother, the Sister of Charity, deserves much more "space," if goodness and beneficence see to affect it, then NAPOLEON OF BERMANCE; and get there have been great benefactors of humanity who were not humans, and in its long, painful progress the world has been sid. helped in the end by wars and efuelties innumerable. But, dropping such grave questions as too ardisons for mmmer, we sak our questioner if human nature, decriful above all things and desperately wicked, down't take an interest in whatever is interesting, and get, on the whole, more joy out of the villains than the good folks of this perpetual drama? Shall HANNAH MORE have more "apace" than Napot.gon? Speaking of living men, is the Hon. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN OR truly good and goodly true as the Hon. JAMES BROSHON REVNOLDS, for example? What was it Private MULVANEY said about the little officer boy: He "had bow'ls." As to men and things, that is often a good criterion for the maker of newspapers.

Why, Mr. WIGGIN, suppose that at some far distant day old slyboots, the present Sultan of Turkey and Commander of the Faithful, should drop off. Suppose, on the same day, say November 31, 1937. Skibo's Bonny Laird should decide that he was poor enough to depart. The best man that ever built a library building; and one of the worst men, in reputation, that ever stirred up trouble in Europe and Asia and disappointed the benevolent Christian Powers with designs on his territories. This might be a problem for the philosopher of "space.

These niceties must be left behind. Of the human interest in this real king of horses, Sysonby, there is no doubt. Mr. Wiggin doesn't like horses, perhaps, or prefers an automobile. Even so, he ought to admit that Sysonby was, in some sort, among horses what ALEX-ANDER the Great, JULIUS CASAR OF CHARLEMAGNE was among conquerors and Kings. Such a monarch could not die in huggermugger. His exploits must be duly chronicled. And we dare say he benefited humanity as much as the average sociologist benefits it.

Relation of Foreign Powers to Russia's Crisis.

Three incidents which occurred on Monday show how impossible it is for the international relations of European Powers not to be affected seriously by the events taking place in Russia. The German Emperor went to see Chancellor Von Buelow, who, in the hope of recovering his health, is sojourning on an island in the North Sea. From this visit and a preceding one made to the same island by Foreign Minister Von TSCHIRSCHKY, it is reasonably inferred that WILLIAM II. desired to confer with a trusted adviser concerning his approaching meeting with the Czar. On the same evening in the House of Commons, Labor members questioned Foreign Secretary GREY as to whether the Government had made representations to Russia in reference to the treatment of Russian people by officials before sending a fleet to Cronstadt. Another demonstration provoked by the massacre of Jews at Bielostok was the request made to the Foreign Secretary by Lord ROTHSCHILD, Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU and other Hebrew financiers that some steps should be taken to avert the recurrence of such atrocities. Subsequently Sir SAMUEL in an interview said that before the last Russian loan was issued all Jewish bankers, except a few renegades who put money before religion, had been prevailed upon to refrain from subscribing. He expressed a hope that no Hebrew financiers will lend another ruble to Russia until equal rights are granted to her Jewish subjects.

It is plain, then, how intimately Europe's international situation is related to the existing political crisis at St. Petersburg. British public opinion, shocked by the Czar's barbarous treatment of his Jewish subjects, a treatment worse than the atrocities to which the Bulgarians were exposed at the hands of their Turkish masters, will scarcely permit Sir EDWARD GREY to consummate that friendly understanding between England and Russia by which their respective spheres of influence in Asia were to be delimited, and of which the prospective visit of a British fleet to Cronstadt was to be an impressive proof. On the other hand, the French Republic is likely to find itself placed in a very awkward predicament when a few months hence the Russian Government requests a further loan, which for many reasons French financiers will not be able to recommend to their fellow citizens. In the first place, the French peasant has put too many eggs in the Russian basket. In the second place, there lingers scarcely a trace of the hope cherished two months ago that a peaceful transition might be effected between the autocracy and a constitutional polity. In the third place, the Duma has not yet pledged the national credit to the last and every preceding loan made by the St. Petersburg Government, and it can hardly be expected to do so in view of the fact that a part of the money recently advanced has been used by the Czar in defeating the wishes of his people. In the fourth and decisive place, it should prove impossible to add any considerable amount to Russia's outstanding obligations, in the teeth of the obstruction which any effort in that direction is certain to encounter from Hebrew financiers throughout the world. It should be remembered that precautions have already been taken against an act of insolvency on Russia's part by withholding enough of the latest loan to provide for the interest on preceding advances for a considerable period. It would be an act of stupendous folly for the cosmopolitan bankers who have been sustaining the St. Petersburg Government to go on equipping the Czar with funds notoriously destined to stifle the outcries of his deceived and infuriated subjects.

for they would thus render inevitable

the repudiation of their claims at the

hands of the Russian people when they

benefit humanity in their humble way: | become, as they surely will, the absolute

At the same time the poor "stickful" of obituary even, for the french Republic justly fear that when the next demand of its Russian ally for financial assistance shall ment with a raftigat the comit will be to throw the Case into the sems of his Gormon kinsman, who alone could supply him then with financial respurces, as well as with effective military and naval There is no doubt that from personal and national viewpoints the tierman Emperor has a stronger motive for averting the deposition of the House of Romanoff and the substitution of a republican ragime in Russia than Princia had for trying to atrangle the first French Republic, proclaimed in 1793. Nobody knows better than William II, that an independent or even an autonomous Poland would exert an irresistible attraction upon his Polish subjects in the provinces of Posen and West Prissis, and that if he wishes to preserve his eastern frontier intact he must see to it that the process of political evolution now going on beyond the Niemen shall not transcend certain limits. It is clear that he could do for Nicholas II. what the latter's great-grandfather did for his Hapsburg neighbor less than sixty years ago, when the aspirations of the Magyar subjects of FRANCIS JOSEPH were drowned in blood. The German sovereign might send to-morrow half a dozen army corps across the Polish frontier, and he might send simultaneously a German fleet to Cronstadt. It is, in fine, beyond a doubt that under existing WILLIAM II, would be able, if he chose, to prop with German bayonets his cousin's wabbling throne. The only question is whether he is willing to provoke and deserve the reprobation of civilized mankind.

Fortified as he is by the Triple Alliance, there is only one force in Europe mighty enough to restrain WILLIAM II. from Interposing to save the House of Romanoff. That force, of course, is the money power, which, so far as the Continent is concerned, is largely, if not mainly, controlled by Hebrew financiers. Unfortunately for their persecuted coreligionists in the Czar's dominions, and for all Russian aspirers to constitutional liberty, the hands of Jewish bankers are tied to a serious extent by the fact that they have persuaded the French people to become deeply interested in Russian bonds, for, as Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU points out, if they should act so as to destroy the value of those securities, they would bring misery upon a multitude of innocent holders.

The Poughkeepsie Boat Race.

Reports from the training quarters of the college crews at Poughkeepsie are as conflicting as they usually are at this time before the regatta. Columbia is rowing very fast, as she invariably does every day before the races, while Georgetown is making her customary good showing. Those who profess to know just what is going on declare that Cornell has much the fastest lot of oarsmen on the river. The brush between her university and freshmen crews on Monday indicated that the former was slow or the latter fast, but the well informed have heard that the freshman rowers are the swiftest that Cornell has brought forward in several years.

While the race ought to go to the fastcrew, it would be a pity if Cornell won all three of the contests. She has had her share of glory, while some of the other colleges represented in the Poughkeepsie regatta have had little or none. New Yorkers would naturally like to see Columbia carry off the honors, but those who are entirely unprejudiced would undoubtedly rejoice if Wisconsin won the university race.

The young men from the Western college have come East again and again under the greatest difficulties and have rowed pluckily and well. They have had all sorts of hard luck and have given their competitors some frights. If they should win this year every one, except possibly the beaten colleges, would be pleased, and certainly every one would applaud heartily those brave youngsters from the West.

His Exclusive Right and Title.

Secretary SHAW has never "sat in" a poker game; nor, as he was particular to tell his audience in Philadelphia, lest familiarity with the terminology of the game might imply participation, has it ever been played in his presence. No one shall damage his reputation by insinuations. With the good people who never hear the great American game mentioned without a shudder he is in full and reciprocal sympathy.

But for political uses he is willing, nay anxious, to borrow that grand old term stand pat," which was first applied to the tariff situation by "dear old Senator HANNA," as the Secretary calls his lamented friend.

Further, the Secretary would be known as his old friend's political legatee in the sense of being the leading standpatter of the country to-day. The Republican party stands pat on the tariff, and as a receptive candidate for President, progressively receptive indeed, "SHAW of Iowa" stands pat, or stakes all his hopes of realizing the great ambition of his life, upon the cause of the anti-revisers.

Other candidates may scatter their chances on a combination of issues, but he will pin his faith to one aspect of one all pervading issue and be proudly known as the Stand Pat Candidate. The idea is easily grasped, for simple is the symbol. You do not have to be a poker player; in fact, it is better not to be, Mr. SHAW intimates; it is enough that you understand the slang of the game

and can apply it to Protection. To prove his right to the exclusive use and possession of the term Standpatter as a badge of his candidacy, Mr. SHAW is ready at all times to read his Sioux Falls brief before any club or association that will invite him to speak. He is prepared to establish the fact that a revision of the tariff is always disastrous to the party that revises; to clinch the title of the Republican party to revise if any revision is to be done; and finally to show that revision is highly improbable at any time, for an protection in not a local justice there must be a general consensus of opinion in all parts of the country and among all persons concerned that the tariff most and shall be envised

The Crime of Cofer. The letter in another column from a Hindu late from Beitigh Chiana" and bearing a good American and British name might perfectly well be a entire against "the color line." The prejudice against a certain pigment of the skin is particularly idiatic when directed against a member of a great parrician men; descendants of those "Early Arvans" with whom conjecture has long been so huay. A Hindu is merely a Caucastan "of the brunette type." Mistike him not for his complexion, the shadowed livery of the burnished sun.

A Caucasian in New York despising a fellow Caucasian for his color is as preposterous as men are most of the time. But if a pap-headed British engign, still not without secret longings for lollipop, looks down upon the "niggers" of Hindustan, it is not surprising if some New Yorkers are equally supercitious. As a rule the Hindu visitors to New York are noticeable, as they are in Paris or London, for the distinction of their appearance. Whether this letter be truth or allegory,

it suggests an insoluble and a mournful problem. Why do yellow men hate or despise white men and white men vellow? Why should negroes bear the "curse." as it is from the white man's conditions inside and outside of Russia standpoint and from that of many negroes? Ingrained and innate as these prejudices of color against color are, they are in themselves essentially absurd. The chocolate colored savage thinks the white man's hue ridiculous. To the eye of pure reason, if there were any reason and it had an eye to see with, both colors and every color might be equally beautiful, ugly or grotesque.

> "When on their deathbeds, financially they remember the Republican party, but when prosperous and in good health they are prone to forget," said Governor STOKES of New Jersey at the Republican jubilee. The Governor ought to know that they are prone when on their beds and not when they're up and doing and forgetting.

> THOMAS LAWLY, Democratic candidate for the Assembly in Blair county, Pennsylvania, has filed a sworn statement of his expenses, as follows: Carfare, 20 cents peanuts, 10 cents. Judging from the election returns, a Democratic nomination in Blair is worth about 30 cents.

> The reported touching faith or confidence of some Harvard men that the Harvard University crew can beat Yale has the old familiar ring, despite the same old story that a week before the race there is a place in the boat in doubt. Yale persists in selecting her crew early, unembarrassed by riches, and Yale goes on winning

The murderer sometimes gets his due, but the kidnapper always.

Various reasons, chiefly political, have been given for the success of the late JOHN M. PATTISON at the polls in Ohio, but the true one was the human nature in the man. He was a great "mixer" and never forgot a face. At a county fair he soon knew every man, woman and child on the grounds, and picked up votes with every smile and hand shake. PATTISON seems to have been his own platform. He ran far ahead of his ticket.

A king wandering about his country, unescorted, visiting one hamlet after another, putting up at primitive inns, mingling with his people—such is the royal progress of HAAKON VII. to his coronation. Apparently he fears no anarchists. Alfonso would be glad were his safety as sure as that of this new ruler of a northern people

No harm will be done by the temporary suspension of activity on the part of the committee of lawyers that is to select judiciary candidates for New York county this fall. The subject is a large one, not of the kind to be treated as hot weather politics. A period of calmness will do no injury to the cause of a pure bench. Besides, number of the eminent members of the committee feel the need of a good summer vacation.

One of the most powerful and convincing speeches ever spoken by the Hon. JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN of the Oneida Reservation has been wisely honored by publication in pamphlet form. The master piece, delivered in the House, Thursday, May 31, 1906, a date that will be enshrined in the school speakers of the future, consists of these sublime words:

"I ask unanimous consent to print in the Record some remarks made by Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, at St. Louis, which I append."

This appendix is now scattered through the country with a generous hand. Will the ticket be SHAW and SHERMAN?

A Question of Chronology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Wednesday night about 12 o'clock I came home and previous to going to bed, as is my custom, I wound up my alarm clock and my watch. Some time afterward I awoke, restless and quite unable to go to sleep again. I got up, drank some water, hung my head out of the window and was about to go back to bed again when I noticed that the clock was not ticking as usual. I looked to see what the matter was and found it had stopped at 12:20. Then I went for my watch to see what time it was. The watch showed 12:20 and had stopped at that hour. That struck me as rather queer, and I consulted another time marker I knew of. It was in operation and showed 3:20. I set my watch and clock up to that hour, and they have been going all right since. Last night I was calling on some friends living a mile further uptown than my place, and was teiling them my story. They listened with ore than ordinary interest, it seemed to me, and when I had finished told me that a clock and a watch in their house had done exactly as mine had ione at the same hour on the same night. All this may be mere coincidence, but I should like to inquire through THE SUN if anybody else in this town had a watch or clock to stop at or about 12:20 A. M., June 14. К. Н. В. NEW YORK, June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Hon Puddy Grimes, County Recorder of Nye county Nev., ought to be better known beyond the county limits.

From the Mushington Star.
When forth mid sylvan scenes he goes
A-speeding his machine,
He looks ahead and never knows
The beauties of the scene.
If clear and sunny be the day
He vows that he is glad—
But more than this he will not say—
He simply drives like mad.

And even when he stops awhile,
The green field spreading fair,
The blossom with its winsome smile,
Claim nothing of his care.
The sights which other men might please
He turns not to admire.
He has no mind for things like these—
He has to mend a tire,

LIGHT ON WOMAN. A Menatrica Muserver Recognic Her Peculi-

artities and Harturinations. To the Entrop of The Str. Sir. Under the caption of Woman's Importations, in a specific issue of the Str. J. M. DeVaugho assigns with much accorded the characteristics of econtingly roung comon in employed

distinct the positive and sheet entitle.

With the positive and sheet of that a woman perfects him to the other, some commit has eritten. I care little for a man's morale, e long as his manners are good. women, powersing little discernment, judge nen entiraly by their appearances and man ners rather than by the real force of character. A foreible, frank and natural character is not to their liking, their profession being for one of assistance attention and complanance to their desires, even though in ome instances they may question his all cority. Cortain is in this if there is anything a young woman does not understand it man, and only wifehood can erveal him to her

Self love prompts the belief that her beauty, accomplishments, vivacity or other qualities sione excite the admiration and devotion o the man, but it is a grosser emotion which stimulates him. She is often so constituted as to be willing to kee the fist that would knock her down, and bits the hand that ex-

she has little use for the man whe proaches her on perfect terms of equality who exhibits toward her only the same spect to which those of his own sex are titled, and asks merely for a return of

tifled, and asks merely for a return of the same treatment.

Such a man is simply scorned by her, after lor repeated efforts at easiavement have failed. When she loves an unworthy object all attempts at dissuasion, or the warnings of others acquaiated with his character, are unavailing, because she is firm in the hallucination that the power of her love, attractions and influence can rejuvenite and preserve his morals, and learns too late of the tophemeral tenure of his passion, and with thousands of sisters preceding her in the same confidence of belief, who were similarly mistaken.

As a man who has passed the half century nark. I assert from my observation that he men most popular with women are the east so among their own sex. Further, that he young men, serious, studious and conistently ambitious, although generally inatentive to young women, furnish the best puality of husbands.

BROOKLYN, June 19.

ANARCHIST PROBLEM.

Proposal that the Advocate of Assass nation be Confined as a Lunatic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A simpler preventive and cure for the assas sination habit would be to treat all so afficted or affected as persons of unsound mind By regarding all "force" anarchists as luna tics a potential moral effect would be gained There is nothing heroic or even mock heroic about the insane or the crack brained. lunatic asylum is not a hall of fame. Its in mates are not made the subjects of sonnet or even blank verse. The courts tell us that insanity is determined by no general laws or general principles. They hold that in the light of the facts and circumstances surround-ing each case each must be decided.

Some of the most reputable physicians o the national capital affirm that under existing laws they would certify persons to be of unsound mind who profess to be able to bring about governmental reform by perpetrating the highest crime known to law, human or

about governmental reform by perpetrating the highest crime known to law, human or divine.

To destroy even temporarily one branch of our national Government would involve the killing of the Chief of State and ten other high officers who are in the line of succession. Would the contemplation of eleven such horrible crimes be presumptive evidence of sanity? But as the removal of one set of executive officers would result only in placing another group in authority, must a hundred Cabinets be slaughtered to promote the permanent welfare of mankind? If to believe that a political millennium could be brought about by such means does not imply insanity, for heaven's sake, what would imply it?

The murder of one of the best of women for the high "crime" of being the Empress of Austria-Hungary; the assassination of William McKinley, for the double offence of having been chosen ruler of a free people and of having discharged his high duties with rare wisdom—these and other equally crazy crimes could be enlarged upon to prove the incapacity of their perpetrators to reason rationally, or even at all.

My conclusion then is that the most effective way to prevent the killing of high officers of state is to apprehend professed anarchists, who favor assassination, as persons of unsound minds; have them examined by competent professional men, and if found deranged on this one subject or on many, lock them up in asylums for safe keeping.

We deprive a tiger or hyena of his liberty to kill. Then why hesitate when other wild

We deprive a tiger or hyena of his liberty to kill. Then why hesitate when other wild beasts in human form are equally dangerous? Ordinary lunatics with homicidal tendencies have always been held in the closest confinement.

JAMES Q. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Hindu ate from British Guiana, where I held a position n a commercial office. Having read so much o New York as a commercial centre. I immigrated here with the view of securing a position, but much to my surprise on every occasion I apply to the different firms I am always turned away with

ization I should be treated in this way. I told my story to a poor white man the other day whom believe to be a gentleman, and his information seemed to be true. He said: "Your ability and integrity are handlcapped by your color."

At the Waldorf-Astoria, while on a social visit a few weeks ago. I mentioned the matter to his

Highness the Maharaja and Prince Ramputra of Baroda, and their Highnesses were exceeding); curprised to learn that respectable young men o their race and nationality were thus treated by pple whose coins bore the words "In God w I know perfectly well you have nothing to do

with the awful treatment one receives at the hands of these people, but thought I would lay the matter pefore you in writing and ask you to say something on my behalf in your valuable paper at you est convenience. THOMAS B. ERWARDS NEW YORK, June 19.

Oklahoma. Oklahoma will not come into the Union empty

ı	handed. Here is part of her dowry;	
١	Area, in square miles	70,430
١	Area, in acres	46,000,000
	Farms, number	107,995
Į	Farms, value	\$277,000,000
1	Population	790,391
I	Manufacturing establishments	1.659
1	Capital invested	\$5,976,329
	Wage carners	8,768
ı	Yearly wages	\$1,261,725
ı	Yearly product of manufactures	\$10,976,119
ı	National banks	222
ı	Capital of national banks	\$6,810,000
ı	National bank capital and surplus	\$9,606,241
i	National bank resources	\$30,130,833

Oklahoma has large investments in private banks Territorial banks, savings banks, trust companies life insurance companies, mining companies, rail ways, steam and electric; power and lighting plants water works, buildings of all kinds in cities and many other channels of investment.
In 1964 5 the residents of the Territory of Okla-

ioma increased their bank deposits by 21.4 pe cent. and those of Indian Territory by 15.7 cent. In ten years Oklahoma's bank deposit in crease was 172.6 per cent. Oklahoma State will have 150,000 school pupils

about 3,000 school teachers, a State University at Norman, agricultural and mechanical schools at Stillwater, normal schools at Edmond and Alva Langston University for negroes, Chilocco School for Indians, common schools in great number and common, high and manual training schools for th Indians. She will have churches, Y. M. C. and Y. W. C. associations, clubs for men and women literary associations, public libraries, improve ment societies. Oklahoma means "Beautiful Land." It produces corn, cattle and cotton. It has fertile, rolling, well watered prairies, considerable timber stretches,

rich bottom lands and a prollific fruit belt, with apple, cherry and peach orchards.

The cotton yield per acre is in excess of that of any State of the Union. Oklahoma has rich coal mines, from which 2, 000,000 tons are mined every year.

Repartee. Briton-You fall to condemn bad meat. American-Weil, you must admit we once three verboard good tea.

Essay on Gardening Youths sow wild oats.

But when they get a certain age They burn their boats, And (metaphorically) grow saget

AS TO HERESY.

Fatth, Not Toteration, the Vital Need the Church Ta-fray.

To the Entron or The Ren Ste. onnfessions of "Heretie" in THE Serv of St. are smaringly frack, but he is manifest present upon an avoved unbeliever in t fundamentals of Christianity works borm the Church. It is the toleration of such me sa spiritual leaders that has produced have

no equitival leaders that has produced haven in the Church. What the Church needs to day is sound non like Archben, full of faith and of the Hoty Choos, and of hereasy.

Never was there a traver word apoleen than that office they faith a promporable thinker Proudence faiton of Princeton University. These is no such thing as progressive therefore. The faith once for all delivered to the suints cannot be see authour medical with order to the faith order to be what men any street the libbs, instead of what the Book clearly teaches.

It is mid that fir Brondus are day save

rope of his componentary on Matchew to old Jacks propher. Meeting the negligible his impropher. Meeting the negligible his high power in the house of the house o ches.
I is said that fir Broadus one day saport of his componistry on Matthew to

falls the Church Hypocritical.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-SIE! I Agree with "A Heretie" that the Church to-day is in a precarious position as far as the earrying

it of its mission is concerned. The conviction of Dr. Crapsey is only another example of the reward a man receives for having the courage to voice his honest convictions. The more one probes into the affairs and methods of the Church, the more he comes to believe that the foundation of the

affairs and methods of the Church, the more he comes to believe that the foundation of the whole movement is hypocrisy.

Attendance at church has dwindled away until the priest or minister finds it necessary to resort to music as a means of getting his flock together. He has cut his sermon from two hours to twenty minutes and given to music the rest of the service. And how much nearer we are getting to true worship, that is, an appreciation of the beautiful. We want sermons which interest us as men and women, not as angels in another world. Too much stress is put upon our life to come. We are living now, and have no proof of any other world after this one. Why not turn our thoughts and endeavors to this life right here and live it? Let us have ministers who will preach self-reliance to us and help us to cultivate the powers and faculties which God has bestowed upon us. We are slaves of conventionality and creeds and ashamed of our conviction. I have no doubt that a large percentage of the jury which convicted Dr. Crapsey is troubled with a guilty conscience. How much easier it is, however, to tolerate a guilty conscience than it is to bear the brunt of the narrow and hypocritical Church.

New York, June 19. A. J. Duggan.

SOCIALISM EXTOLLED.

A Logical and Scientific Solution of the Problem of Civilization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I trust you will allow me space to reply to "Conservative" letter, which appears in your issue of June 17. I fully concur in his statement that the evil of to-day exists in the hearts of men. However, the "intolerable industrial conditions" are a logical manifes tation of this inward evil. "As a man thinketh and if we were at all times actuated by our nobles impulses there would be no "social unrest," but perfect harmony would prevail. This beatific state, however, will never be realized this side of heaven, and it is fully to expect it. Socialists do ciaim, though, that we can, by intelligent legisla-tion, so regulate industry that its conduct will be marked by a noticeable absence of graft and greed. In the language of Capt. W. E. P. French, U. S. A.: "We need protection against our impulses sometimes, and nobody is quite good enough to decide what constitutes a just and reasonable share or to be master of another's destiny, • • • for we should be led into but little temptation and delivered from much evil were there well defined limits to the amount of wealth we might roll in and to our power over the weak, helpless and needy." As long as capital can create dividends out of pauper and child labor, regardless of the well being of the employees, just so long will conditions remain intolerable, and complaints will continue to come from the wage carners of the

Socialism does not spring from envy of those who "have" by those who "have not," as "Conservative" seems to think. It is as logical and as scientific as any branch of mathematics, being merely ar important branch of political economy. students of this science believe they can see in it the only solution for the vexing problems arising from our complex civilization. They regard Socialism as essential to our salvation economically as Christianity is to our redemption spiritually; If the one is impracticable so is the other.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 18.

WORK OF THE WINDS.

Moving Sand Dunes That Bury Villages and Shoal Sounds. From the National Geographic Magazine The prevailing winds from a little west of south have rippled the heterogeneous sands on Hatteras

just south of the cape, on Shackleford at its south-west extremity, and on the southwest side of Smith's Island. These wind ripples, started in sands exposed by the removal of a strip of forest next the shore, have grown in size to great sand waves, which are advancing on forests, fields and homes. As the sand wave has advanced it has taken up several feet of the loose soil over which it has passed, undermining houses, laying bare the roots of trees and exposing the bones of the dead

into small wandering dunes and billocks, and even sometimes into sand waves, which are marching steadily inward and shoaling the waters of the sounds. At Nag's Head a large hotel, constituting a solid obstruction, soon had a sand wave built up a short distance in its rear until the level of its roof was reached, when the wave moved forward and engulfed the hotel. In the immediate neighborhood two cottages suffered a similar fate Here the land gained on the sound 350 feet in ten

On the northern end of Hatteras Island a fishing village had been similarly buried, while the sand has entirely crossed the island at several places north of the cape. This movement of the sand was started just after the civil war by the cutting of trees next the shore for ship timbers, and the section is still known as the Great Woods, though not a stick of timber stands upon it to-day. Pam-lico Sound for two miles from the Hatteras shore is growing steadily shallower from the deposit of

On Smith's Island a pliots' village has been buried peneath the sand wave for a number of years, but this has been quite recently resurrected and its houses are again occupied. On Currituck, below Caffey's Iniet life saving station, the sand has advanced entirely across the land, and one man moving before the advancing sand, has at last built his house on piles in the sound.

The Situation in San Jose.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. Isrmon H. McQuilkin, paster of the First Presby. terian Church, San José, Cal., whose church was totally destroyed by the earthquake, writes to me under date of June 12 as follows. "As the days and weeks come and go the financial situation in all this stricken region becomes more and more appailing. It is evident that in San José ultimately at least one-half of the business part of the city will have to be rebuilt from the ground up; many build-ings which were supposed to have come through intact are found now to be unsafe and it has been decided that they must be taken down and rebuilt. This makes our situation financially one almost of

No insurance money can be collected for the destruction in San José because of absence of fire CHARLES M. BERGSTEESER. NEW YORK, June 19.

Literature by the Yard.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Some time ago I wrote a story of mild adventure in modern love making. I had intended it for submission to a magazine. When it was finished, which was at the end of its logical conclusion, it contained about 14,000 words. The magazine people said it was too long for a magazine story. Then I took it to the book people. The publishers said it was too short for a book. All of them who expressed an opinion said it was good enough to print. Now, what I want to know is, is literature to lose a gem because of mechanical measurements? Are we making literature by linear measure? Are we out for mind or money? NEW YORK, June 19.

A Two Plug Town.

From the Forest Grove Times. We want the world to understand that this is n ionger a one plug hat town. Doc Via has got company. Hi Clark appeared on the street last night topped out with a skyscraper and people hought the Bishop of Oregon had come to town.

SWEEPING DENIAL BY COLER Of Charges Brought by the Coffeettes to

Steel Stier From Stiter. Assaur, June 19. Borongh President Best H. Coler of Brooklyn does not seto he worried over the attempts of Coffeyites to have Attorney Ceneral Mayo permit the institution of proceedings corners Mr. Color from office because of Mr. Color's anti-election patronage pro inou to the Coffeyites, which, they set have not been kept. Mr. Color rather trathe charges with distain. His answer filed with Attorney Cieneral Mayor to day, a ambraged in an affidavit in which he areas dopenes and enva as follows

the me about the first day of poting for election to the office of Press I now onemps, I eatled at the office of far from together with France Battern Hamm and five or six other continued did not know, but who probable James A. Heaty and James & Taylor general conversation was had be to their supporting me in my When the subject of patronnec tioned, which it was by one of the no promises whatsoever, but remin that I could not do that but that I try to treat all parties fairly and

fee with my record in the past.

I deny the statements in the said at of Healy and Taylor that I said two organizations give me you and I am elected, and I am sure to be I will give part of the patronage of m for your support." I also deny that I also deny that I also deny that I entisfactory to the Senator and the not meet with his approval, refe Senator Coffey, I also deny that I say "Now, nobody must know anything abo

I further deny that I, in words or so stance or by intendment or acquiescen a said anything whatever to the effect of the above quoted statements in the amdavits of said Hesly and Taylor.

MRS. MACKAY HANDS OUT PRIZES Wants Her Old Opponent, Dr. Bogart, kept in the Heard of Education.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 19.-The closing exercises of the Roslyn High School were held this afternoon and Mrs. Clarence Mackay made thirteen children happy by presenting handsome prizes, two of which were given by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and the rest by Mrs. Mackay herself. The prizes were both handsome and useful consisting of clocks, cases of toilet requisites, fine music boxes and silver mounted inkstands and umbrellas.

The Whitney prizes for penmanship went to Katherine Hogan and Hazel Wright. William Hickson of the high school, Marion Tubby of the Highland annex and Eugenis Pearsall of the colored annex got prizes for the best standing, Miss Pearsall's being an envelope which it was learned later contained a check for \$20. Hazel Woodin, Elia Jones, Frank Conklin and Wesley Smith of the high school took the reading prizes. Martha Tappan and Anthony Krug of the Highland annex and Olivia Townsend and Virginia Morehouse of the colored annex

also earned reading prizes.

After awarding the prizes Mrs. Mackay asked the privilege of saying a few words and urged upon the parents the necessity for their cooperation with the school in order to secure the best work. She spoke of the rumor that Dr. Bogart, who has been appeared to Beard of Education for a member of the Board of Education for twenty-five years, was contemplating re-signing at the school district meeting, and she asked the people of Roslyn not to permit the retirement of Dr. Bogart, who had done and was still doing, she said, excellent work on the board. This, in the face of the fact that Dr. Bogart was her chief opponent in the fight made in an endeavor to keep her off the school board, is pointed out as show-ing how incapable she is of harboring ill feeling.

CENTRAL PARK ANIMAL SALE. About Fifty Sheep, Three Pairs of Eik and

a Donkey to Be Auctioned. Any one wishing to buy a few elk, a donkey or a few sheep, may pick up a bargain at the annual spring sale in Central Park a week

from next Thursday. The sheep are all pure blooded Dorsets. They were shorn about three weeks ago. The flock numbers about seventy-five. This year over forty lambs were born. The rams, numbering about thirty, will be sold and the ewe lambs will be kept. Twenty of the old ewes will be sold and one of the old rams, a three-year-old.

The fleece of these sheep is very heavy, averaging about eight pounds to the animal. Including the wool from the sheep in the Brooklyn park, Director Smith has 1,147 pounds from this year's shearing. This also will be sold.

There are three pair of elk to be sold.
The sale of the donkey leaves only one specimen on exhibition. "One jackass is enough," said Director Smith, "and I wouldn't keep that if it weren't for the common belief that the animal is efficacious as a cure for whooping cough In the spring when so many babies have whooping cough, hundreds of mothers come here with their coughing babies and pass them three times under and over the donker

R. B. ROOSEVELT'S WILL.

Estate for His Own Children With \$30,000 Each for the Fortesques. The will of Robert B. Roosevelt, who was

the uncle of President Roosevelt, and who died last week at Sayville, L. I., was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate said to be large, but which the executors declare to be simply "over \$10,000." The will was made on January 15, 1901,

and under it the testator's two sons, John E. and Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., are named as executors, with Kenyon Fortesque. Two trusts of \$30,000 each are created h

the will for the benefit of Roland and Kenyon Fortesque. The principal will go to the two young men when they reach 30 years. Mr. Roosevelt's second wife was Mrs. Marion T. Fortesque. Another trust of \$20,000 is created for Maude S. Pickhardt, who will enjoy the income for life. who will enjoy the income for life.

The three children, Mrs. Margaret B. Kimberley and the two sons, each inherit one-third of the residuary estate. Mrs. Kimberley's share is to be held in trust for her life, with reversion to her children. Robert B. Roosevelt also inherits the Dutch funilly Rible and all the rictures belonging family Bible and all the pictures belonging to his mother, who died some years ago.

BOARD WON'T GO TO JAIL. Civil Service Commissioners Conclude to

Obey the Court. The Civil Service Commissioners have decided to stay out of prison. Instead of going into the martyr business the resolved to comply with the order of t court to put Patrolman Klepper on the of 83.32. The secretary of the commisformally notified Klepper yesterday that his name had been restored to the list with the original rating.

Cornell Accepts Goldwin Smith Hall. ITHACA, N. Y., June 19 .- Goldwin Smit Hall, which represents an outlay of \$260,000 and is the largest building on the Cornell campus, was formally accepted by the university officers this afternoon. The building will be devoted exclusively to the department of arts and sciences. Addresses in honor of the occasion were delivered by President Schurman, Dean T. F. Crane-Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, formerly of Cornell, and Richard Watson Gilder. who also read an original poem on "The Divine Fire."